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(54) **INTERFACE PROTOCOL CONFIGURATION FOR MEMORY**

USPC 365/230.06
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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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G06F 9/30 (2018.01)
G06F 9/54 (2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Apparatuses and methods can be related to configuring interface protocols for memory. An interface protocol can define the commands received by a memory device utilizing pins of an interface of a memory device. An interface protocol used by a memory device can be implemented utilizing a decoder of signals provided through the pins of the memory device. The decoder utilized by a memory device can be selected by setting a mode register of the memory device.

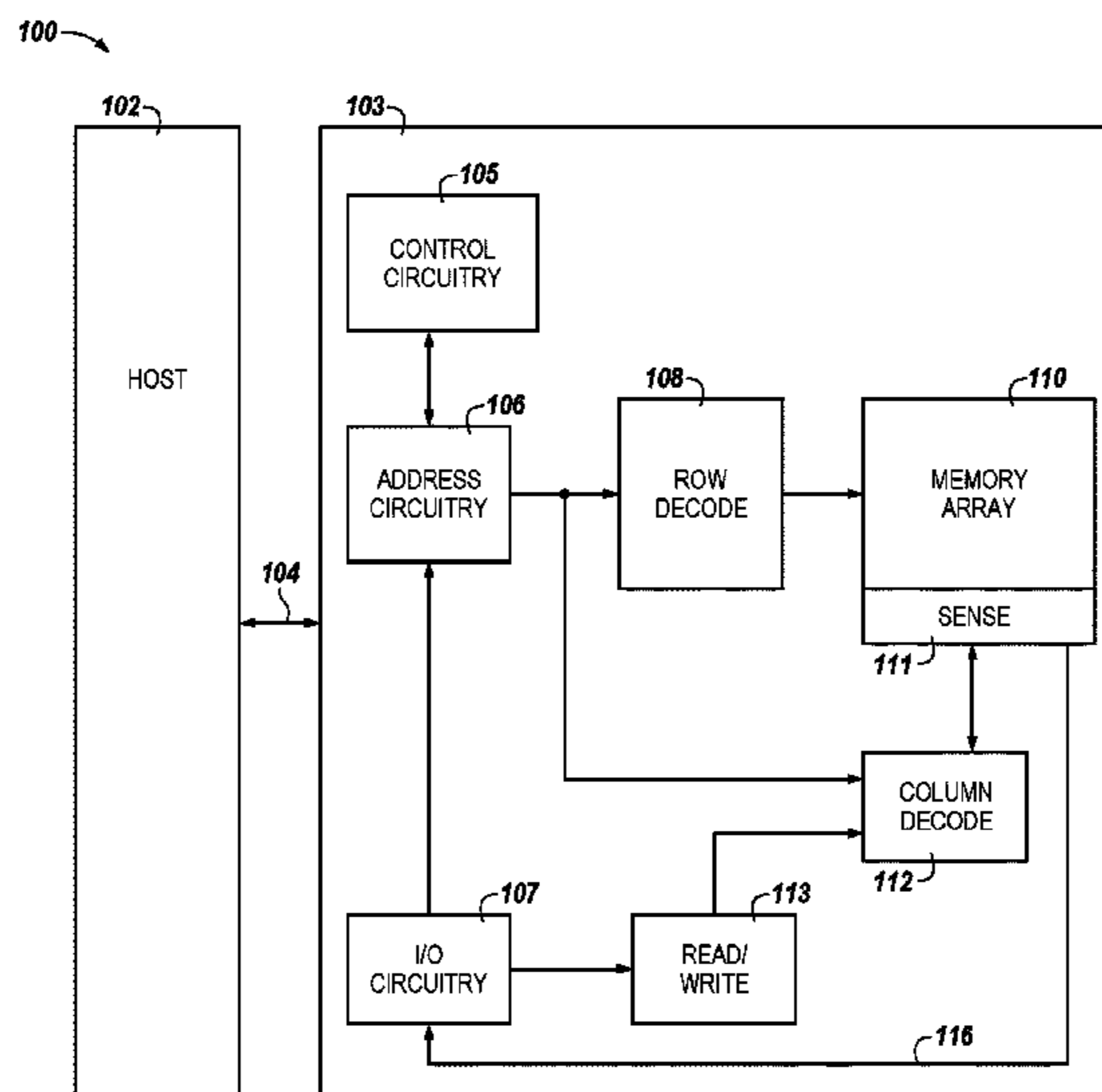
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **G11C 7/1045** (2013.01); **G06F 9/30189** (2013.01); **G06F 9/30196** (2013.01); **G06F 9/546** (2013.01); **G06F 13/387** (2013.01); **G11C 7/1039** (2013.01)

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CPC . G11C 7/1045; G11C 7/1039; G06F 9/30189; G06F 9/30196; G06F 9/546; G06F 13/387

20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



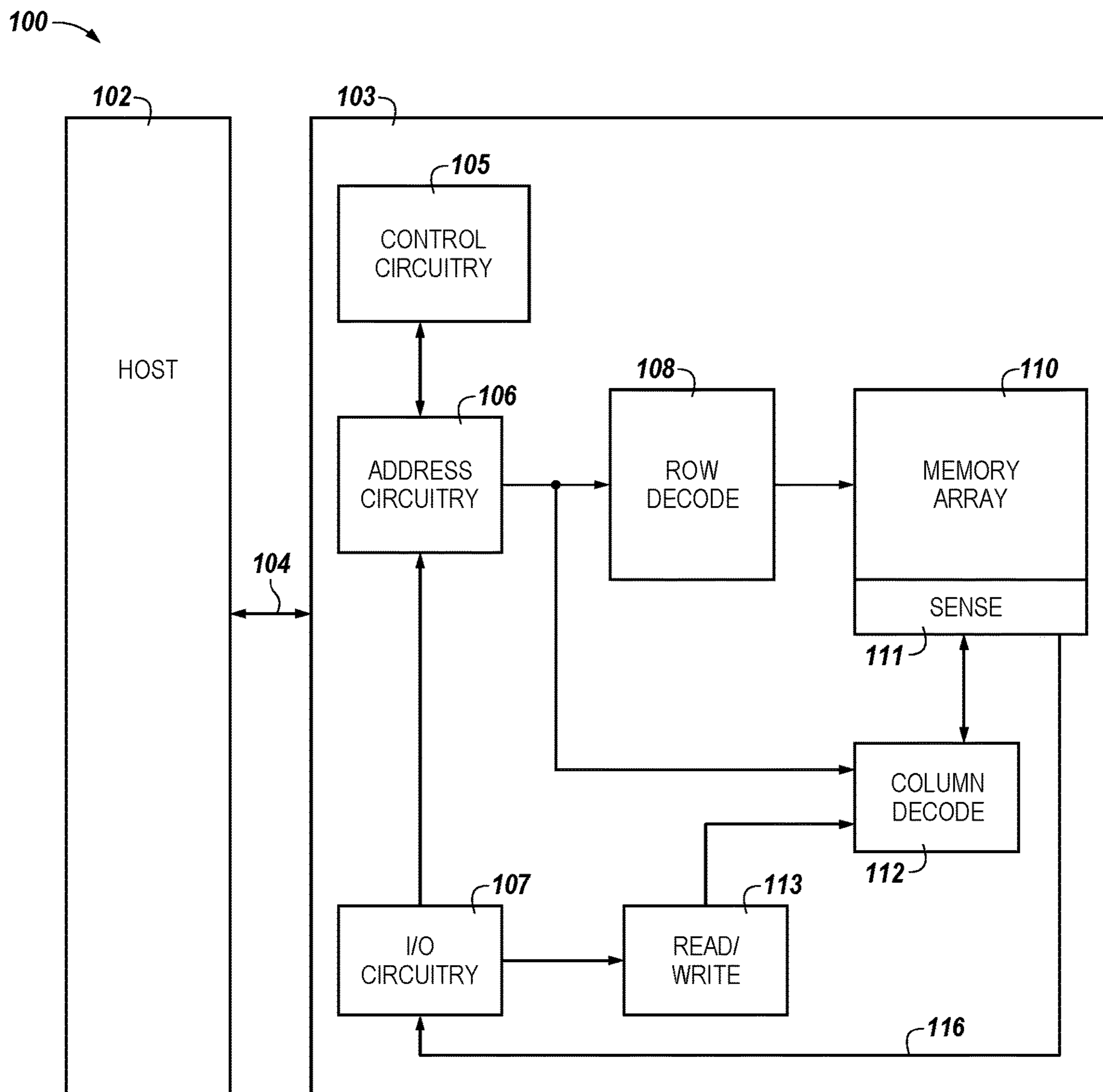


Fig. 1

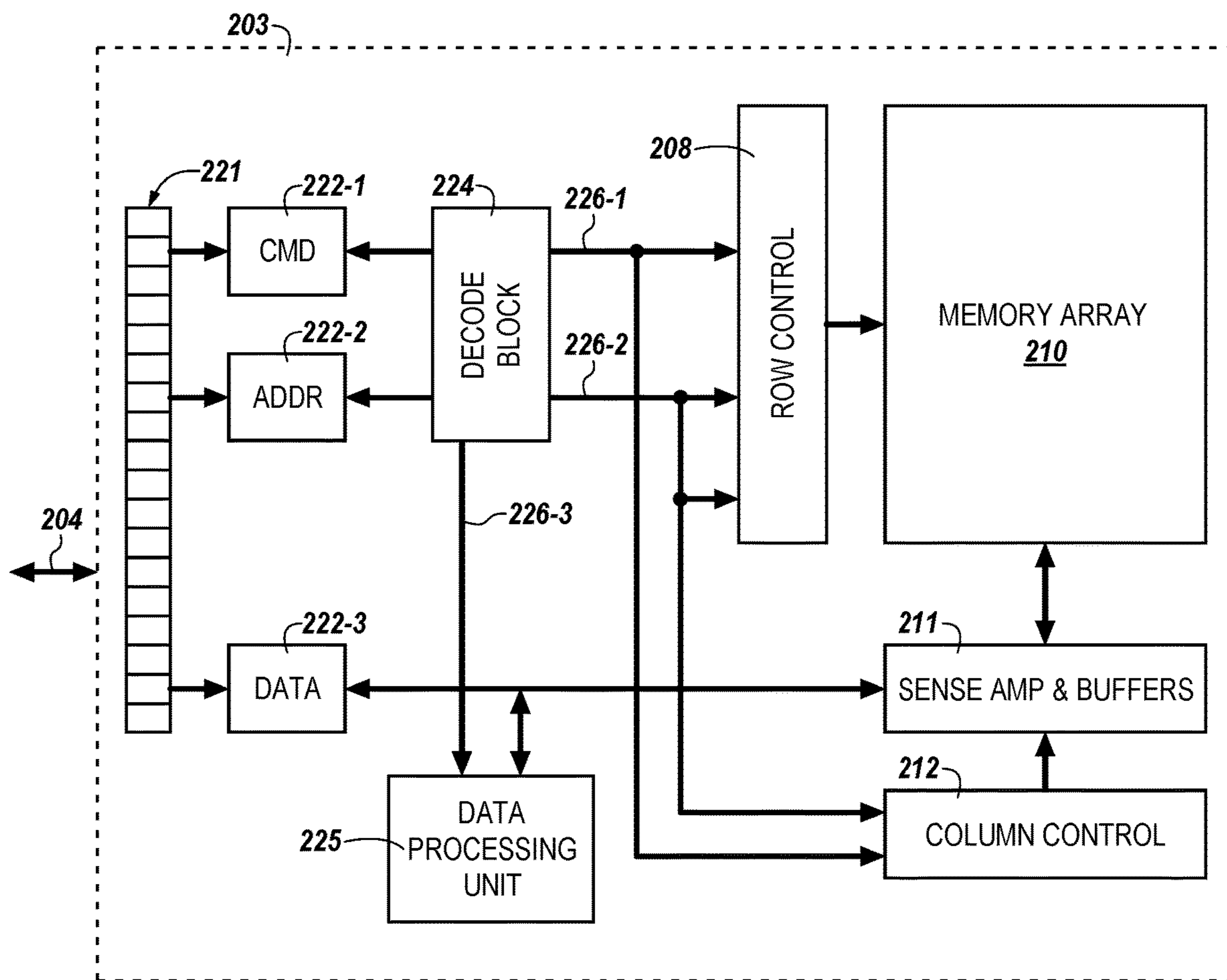


Fig. 2

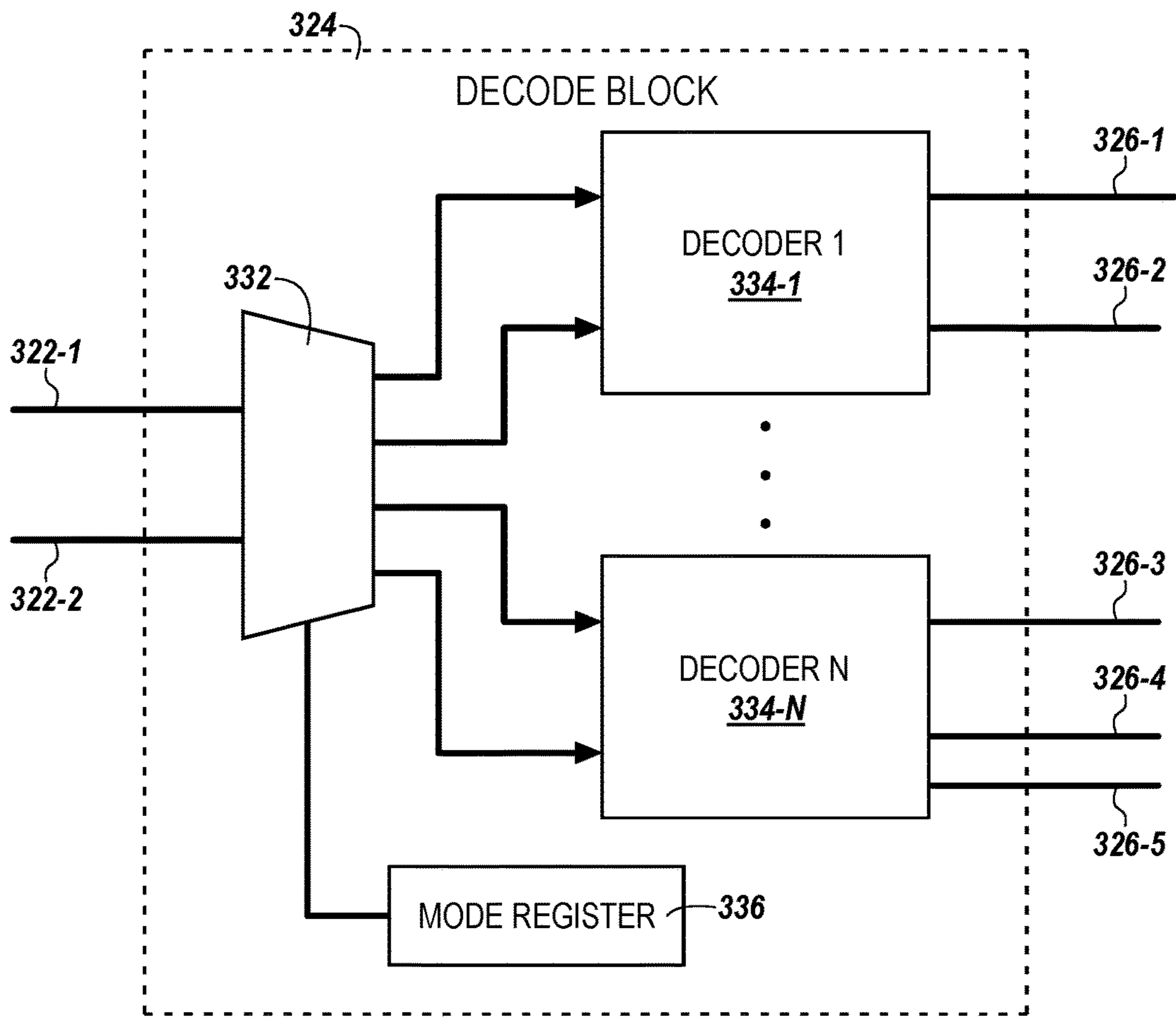


Fig. 3

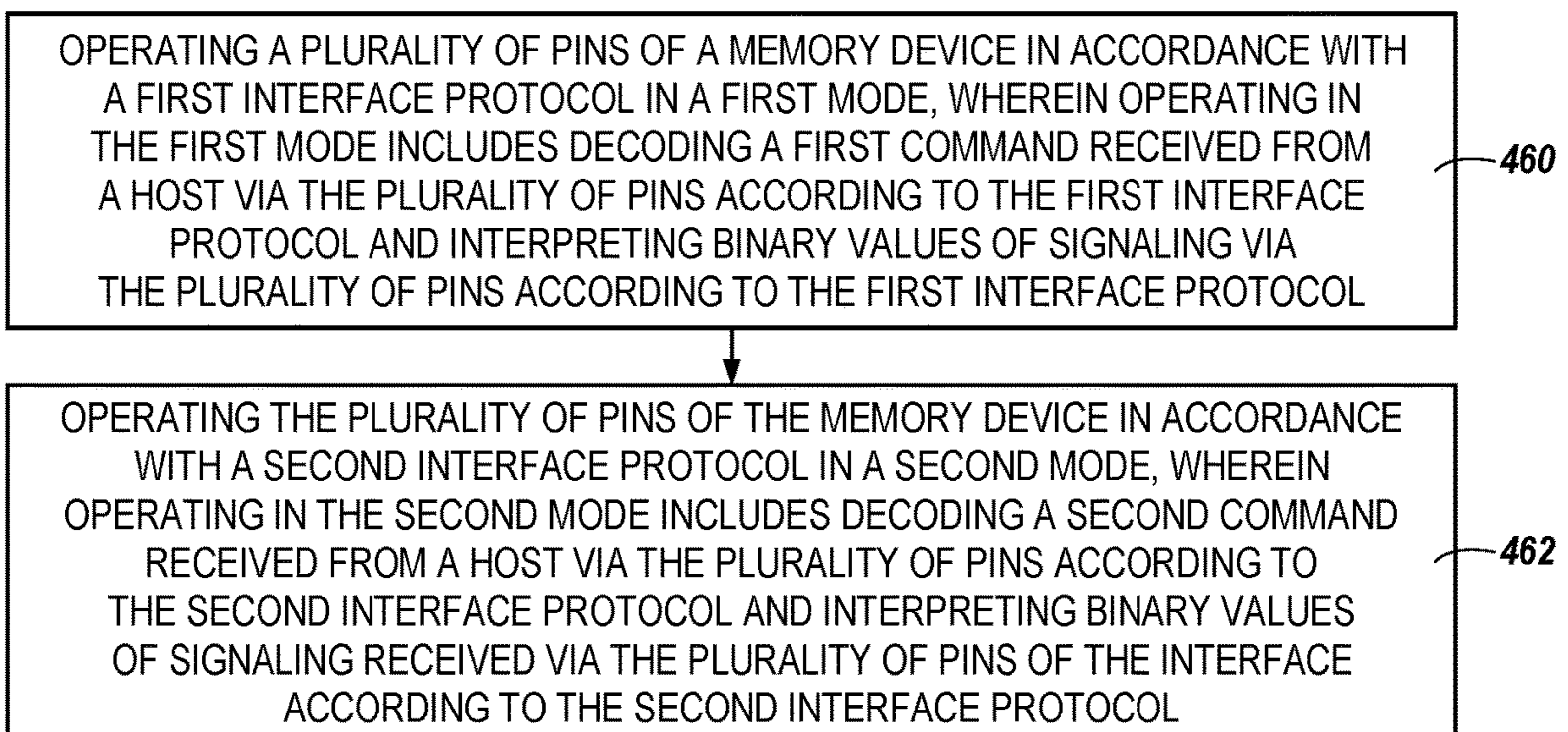


Fig. 4

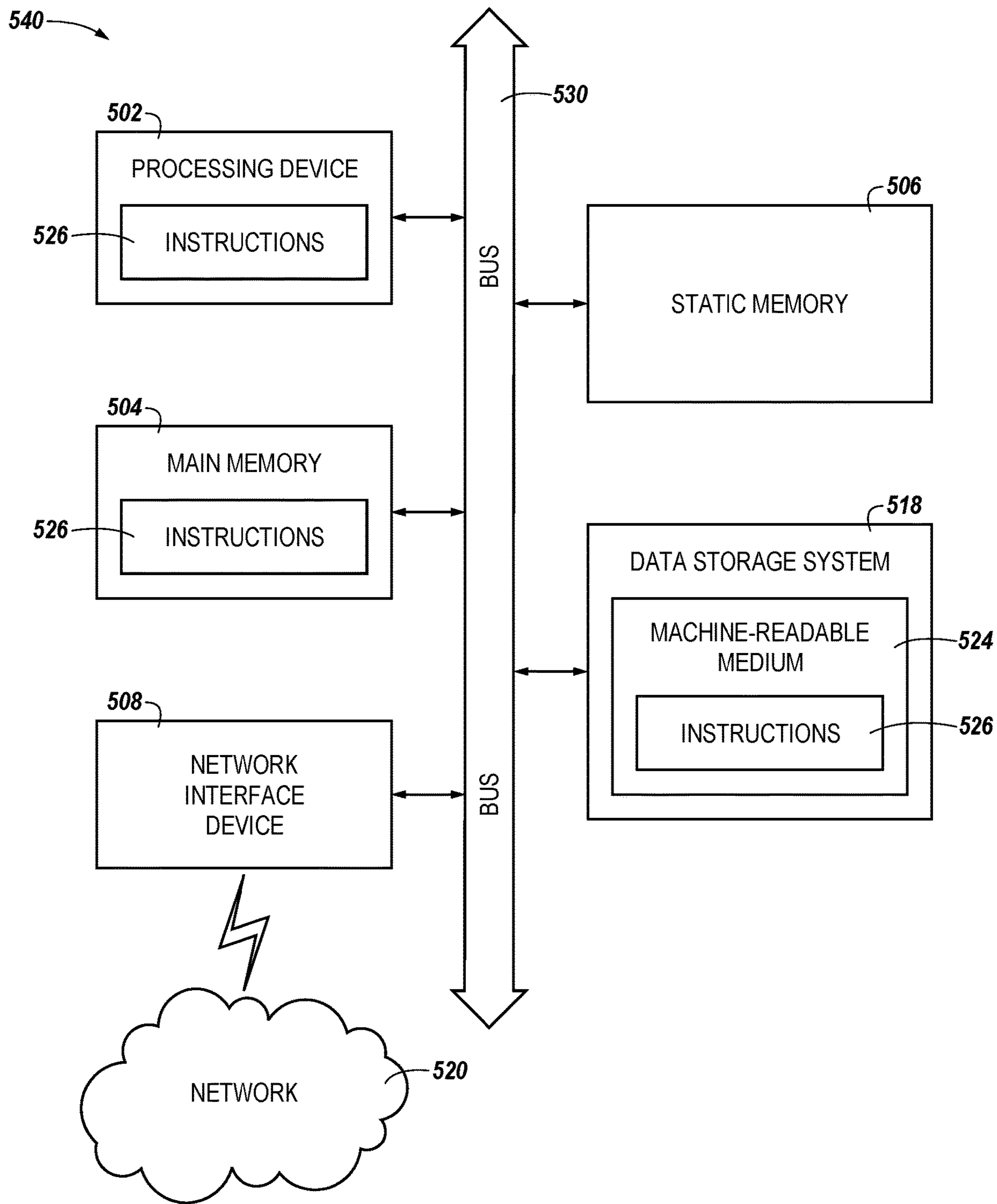


Fig. 5

INTERFACE PROTOCOL CONFIGURATION FOR MEMORY

PRIORITY INFORMATION

This application is a Divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/811,361, filed on Mar. 6, 2020, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates generally to memory, and more particularly to apparatuses and methods associated with configuring an interface protocol for memory.

BACKGROUND

Memory devices are typically provided as internal, semiconductor, integrated circuits in computers or other electronic devices. There are many different types of memory including volatile and non-volatile memory. Volatile memory can require power to maintain its data and includes random-access memory (RAM), dynamic random access memory (DRAM), and synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM), among others. Non-volatile memory can provide persistent data by retaining stored data when not powered and can include NAND flash memory, NOR flash memory, read only memory (ROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable ROM (EEPROM), Erasable Programmable ROM (EPROM), and resistance variable memory such as phase change random access memory (PCRAM), resistive random access memory (RRAM), and magnetoresistive random access memory (MRAM), among others.

Memory is also utilized as volatile and non-volatile data storage for a wide range of electronic applications, including, but not limited to personal computers, portable memory sticks, digital cameras, cellular telephones, portable music players such as MP3 players, movie players, and other electronic devices. Memory cells can be arranged into arrays, with the arrays being used in memory devices.

The memory may be provided commands utilizing an interface protocol. The commands provided to the memory may be predefined and may be used to control the function of the memory.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an apparatus in the form of a computing system including a memory device in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram an apparatus in the form of a memory device including a decode block in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a decode block including a plurality of decoders in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 illustrates an example flow diagram of a method for performing operations in memory in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5 illustrates an example machine of a computer system within which a set of instructions, for causing the machine to perform various methodologies discussed herein, can be executed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure includes apparatuses and methods related to configuring an interface protocol for memory. A

memory device can include a plurality of pins. The memory device may receive a plurality of signals through the plurality of pins. For example, the memory device may receive commands, addresses, and/or data, among other signals, through the plurality of pins. As used herein, the plurality of pins can physically couple a memory device to a computing system. The pins of the memory device are a physical interface that enables communication between the memory device and the computing system.

In various examples, a protocol may define the use of the plurality of pins. Such a protocol is described herein as an interface protocol. The interface protocol can define how the pins of the memory device are used and/or what type of data is received through the plurality of pins. For example, the interface protocol can define that a first portion of the pins are used for commands, a second portion of the pins are used for addresses, and/or a third portion of the pins are used for data, among other uses of the pins.

The interface protocol is defined as the communication between a memory device and a device external to the memory device. Devices can be compliant to an interface protocol if they communicate as defined by the interface protocol. The interface protocol can be defined such that a memory device can receive and process signals from a plurality of devices external to the memory device, where the plurality of devices are manufactured by a plurality of different providers. An example of an interface protocol is the double data rate (e.g., DDR 5) standard. In various instances, the interface protocol can be generated by an organization, such as the JEDEC, which enables any devices compliant with the interface protocol to communicate with each other without the added expense of defining a new interface protocol for multiple devices.

An interface protocol can be limited in its ability to define communications between devices due to the limitations on the quantity of pins that a memory device can have. For example, a memory device can have 168 pins, 184 pins, or 240 pins, among other quantities of pins that are available for memory devices. Each of the pins can be configured to communicate particular commands, addresses, or data. Additional functionality that is not included in the interface protocol may not be provided to the memory device due to an unavailability of pins through which to provide the additional functionality.

In a number of examples, the limitation of the quantity of pins can be overcome by implementing multiple interface protocols. The multiple interface protocols can be implemented in a single device utilizing multiple decoders. A decoder can be selected to provide a device with the ability to decode commands.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an apparatus in the form of a computing system **100** including a memory device **103** in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. As used herein, a memory device **103**, a memory array **110**, and/or a host **102**, for example, might also be separately considered an “apparatus.”

In this example, the computing system **100** includes a host **102** coupled to memory device **103** via an interface **104**. The computing system **100** can be a personal laptop computer, a desktop computer, a digital camera, a mobile telephone, a memory card reader, or an Internet-of-Things (IoT) enabled device, among various other types of systems. Host **102** can include a number of processing resources (e.g., one or more processors, microprocessors, or some other type of controlling circuitry) capable of accessing memory. The computing system **100** can include separate integrated circuits, or both the host **102** and the memory device **103** can be on the same

integrated circuit. For example, the host **102** may be a system controller of a memory system comprising multiple memory devices **103**, with the system controller providing access to the respective memory devices **103** by another processing resource such as a central processing unit (CPU).

In the example shown in FIG. 1, the host **102** is responsible for executing an operating system (OS) and/or various applications that can be loaded thereto (e.g., from memory device **103** via controller circuitry **105**). The OS and/or various applications can be loaded from the memory device **103** by providing access commands from the host **102** to the memory device **103** to access the data comprising the OS and/or the various applications. The host **102** can also access data utilized by the OS and/or various applications by providing access commands to the memory device **103** to retrieve said data utilized in the execution of the OS and/or the various applications.

For clarity, the computing system **100** has been simplified to focus on features with particular relevance to the present disclosure. The memory array **110** can be a DRAM array, SRAM array, STT RAM array, PCRAM array, TRAM array, RRAM array, NAND flash array, and/or NOR flash array, for instance. The array **110** can comprise memory cells arranged in rows coupled by access lines (which may be referred to herein as word lines or select lines) and columns coupled by sense lines (which may be referred to herein as digit lines or data lines). Although a single array **110** is shown in FIG. 1, embodiments are not so limited. For instance, memory device **103** may include a number of arrays **110** (e.g., a number of banks of DRAM cells).

The memory device **103** includes address circuitry **106** to latch address signals provided over an interface **104**. The interface can include, for example, a physical interface employing a suitable protocol (e.g., a data bus, an address bus, and a command bus, or a combined data/address/command bus). Such protocol may be custom or proprietary, or the interface **104** may employ a standardized protocol, such as Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe), Gen-Z interconnect, cache coherent interconnect for accelerators (CCIX), or the like. Address signals are received and decoded by a row decode **108** and a column decode **112** to access the memory array **110**. Data can be read from the memory array **110** by sensing voltage and/or current changes on the sense lines using sensing circuitry **111**. The sensing circuitry **111** can comprise, for example, sense amplifiers that can read and latch a page (e.g., row) of data from the memory array **110**. The I/O circuitry **107** can be used for bi-directional data communication with the host **102** over the interface **104**. The read/write circuitry **113** is used to write data to the memory array **110** or read data from the memory array **110**. As an example, the circuitry **113** can comprise various drivers, latch circuitry, etc.

Control circuitry **105** decodes signals provided by the host **102**. The signals can be commands provided by the host **102**. These signals can include chip enable signals, write enable signals, and address latch signals that are used to control operations performed on the memory array **110**, including data read operations, data write operations, and data erase operations. In various embodiments, the control circuitry **105** is responsible for executing instructions from the host **102**. The control circuitry **105** can comprise a state machine, a sequencer, and/or some other type of control circuitry, which may be implemented in the form of hardware, firmware, or software, or any combination of the three. In some examples, the host **102** can be a controller external to the memory device **103**. For example, the host **102** can be a memory controller which is coupled to a processing resource

of a computing device. Data can be provided to the memory array **110** and/or from the memory array via the data lines **116**.

In various instances, the functionality of the memory device **103** can be controlled by the host **102**. For examples, the host **102** can provide commands to the memory device **103** through the interface **104** to read the memory array **110** and/or write to the memory array **110**, among other functionalities of the memory array **110**.

In various instances the control circuitry **105** can comprise a mode register **336** in FIG. 3. The mode register can be used to determine whether to implement a first interface protocol or a second interface protocol. The first interface protocol and the second interface protocol can correspond to a number of decoders to decode signals provided via a number of pins of the memory device **203**. For example, selecting a first interface protocol or a second interface protocol can include utilizing a first decoder or a second decoder to decode the signals received via the plurality of pins of the memory device **103**. The decoders can provide signals to the row control **108** and/or the column control **112** to implement the first interface protocol or the second interface protocol.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram an apparatus in the form of a memory device **203** including a decode block **224** in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. The memory device **203** includes an interface **204**, command lines **222-1**, address lines **222-2**, and data lines **222-3**. The memory device **203** also includes the decode block **224** which is further described in FIG. 3. The memory device **203** further includes row control **208**, column control **212**, memory array **210**, and sensing circuitry **211**. The memory device **203** is also shown as including a data processing unit **224**.

The interface **204** can include a plurality of pins **221** that couple the memory device **203** to a host such as the host **102**. The interface **204** can form a physical connection through a plurality of pins **221**, which can be metal connections. The pins **221** of the interface **204** can be composed of metals such as copper, nickel, and/or gold, among other types of metals. The pins **221** of the interface **204** can include top pins and bottom pins. The top pins and the bottom pins can include pins formed on either side of a circuit board and are not intended to limit the orientation of the pins **221** on the memory device **203**.

The pins **221** of the interface **204** can include power (PWR) pins, ground (GND) pins, and signal pins, among other possible types of pins. The PWR pins can provide power to the memory device **203**, the GND pins can provide a ground connection to the memory device **203**, and the signal pins can provide signals to and from the memory device **203**. For example, the signal pins can provide signals from a host to the memory device **203** and can provide signals from the memory device **203** to the host. The signals provided to the memory device **203** and/or from the memory device **203** can include command signals, address signals, and/or data signals, among other types of signals that can be communicated via the signal pins.

The command signals, address signals, and/or data signals can be referred to as commands, addresses, and/or data. The memory device **203** can receive the commands, addresses, and/or data via the interface **204**. The interface **204** can provide the commands, addresses, and/or data within the memory device utilizing command lines **222-1**, address lines **222-2**, and data lines **222-3**. The command lines **222-1**, the address lines **222-2**, and/or the data lines **222-3** are described as providing, commands, addresses, and/or data in view of

widely accepted interface protocols such as DDR 5, however embodiments are not so limited.

In a number of examples, the signals provided via the command lines 222-1 and address lines 222-2 can be decoded by a decode block 224. The decode block 224 can 5 rout the signals to the row control 208, the column control 212, and/or the data processing unit 225. The decoding of the signals received via the command lines 222-1, address lines 222-2, and/or data lines 222-3, the generating of 10 different signals responsive to the decoding of the signals, and/or the providing of the signals/different signals to the row control 208, the column control 212, and/or the data processing unit 225 can be defined by an interface protocol. For example, the decode block 224 can decode a signal 15 received via a particular pin of the interface 204 using a first interface protocol and can provide a signal to the data processing unit 225 via line 226-3. The decode block 224 can decode the same signal received via the particular pin of the interface 204 using a second interface protocol and can 20 provide a signal to the row control 208 and/or the column control 212 instead via lines 226-1 and/or 226-2. As such, the decode block 224 can activate different portions of the memory device 203 based on signals provided through the 25 pins 221 of the interface 204 and based on a particular interface protocol used to decode said signals. The operating mode of decode block 224, which may also be referred to as a decoder, may be set as described with reference to FIG. 3.

The interface protocol can define a type and a function of a signal received through a particular pin. For example, an 30 interface protocol can define that signals provided through one or more pins of the interface 204 can be command signals, such as a read command, write command, a mode register read command, and/or a mode register write command, among other types of commands. The interface pro- 35 tocol can also define that one or more pins receive addresses. The interface protocol can further define that multiple pins can identify a command that is received by the memory device 203. For example, the addresses received by the 40 memory device 203 can modify a command received by the memory device 203 through a pin. An address and a command received through two or more pins of the interface 204 can be interpreted as a particular command if the address has a first value and can be interpreted as a different command if the address has a second value.

However, an interface protocol may not define commands associated with the data processing unit 225. The data processing unit 225 is an example of a functionality of the memory device 203 that may not be supported by an interface protocol such as DDR5. It may be desirable for the 45 memory device 203 to receive commands that define a configuration of the data processing unit 225, for example. The memory device 203 may be configured with functionalities that may be controlled externally from the memory device 203. Said functionalities may be controlled utilizing 50 commands not supported by an interface protocol. To support said commands, the memory device 203 may implement multiple interface protocols. For example, the memory device 203 can implement a first interface protocol and a second interface protocol.

Each of the interface protocols supported by the memory device 203 may support different commands. For example, a first interface protocol can support a first command that is not supported by the second interface protocol and the second interface protocol may support a second command 65 that is not supported by the first interface protocol. In some examples, the interface protocols may support a same com-

mand. For example, the first interface protocol can support a command that is also supported by a second interface protocol.

Different interface protocols supported by the memory device 203 can define different types of signals or different actions to be taken by the memory device 203 in response to signals that are received through a particular pin. For example, a first interface protocol can define that commands are provided through a particular pin and the second inter- 5 face protocol can define that addresses and/or data are provided through the particular pin. Different interface protocols can also support a same type of signal or a same action to be taken by the memory device 03 in response to a signal through a particular pin. For example, a first interface 10 protocol and a second interface protocol can support commands though a particular pin.

The particular interface protocol utilized by the decode block 224 can be selected by a device external to the memory device 203 utilizing a command or plurality of 20 commands. For example, a host may provide a command to select a first interface protocol or a second interface protocol. The decode block 224 can utilize the selected interface protocol to provide signals to the row control 208, the column control 212 and/or other components of the memory 25 device 203.

The host may select a first interface protocol and may thereafter provide commands to the memory device 203 that are compliant with the first interface protocol. The host may 30 subsequently select a second interface protocol and may thereafter provide commands to the memory device 203 that are compliant with the second interface protocol. If the host desires to provide additional commands compliant with the first interface protocol, the host can select the first interface 35 protocol prior to providing the additional commands. The host may select a interface protocol by writing a mode register, for example, as described with reference to FIG. 3. In some examples, the host may select an interface protocol using signaling over another bus or set of pins, such as a bus 40 configured for I2C or I3C signaling. In other examples, one or more bits in a command or data packet may indicate the protocol used.

An example of commands that may be included in an interface protocol that may not be included in different 45 interface protocols can include commands to perform operations on data utilizing the data processing unit 225. For example, an interface protocol can include commands to read data from the array 210 and perform a plurality of logical operations on the data utilizing the data processing 50 unit 225 prior to providing the data utilizing the data line 222-3.

The decode block 224 can be implemented in the control circuitry 105 of FIG. 1 and/or can be implemented externally to the control circuitry 105 but internally to the memory 55 device 203. The decode block 224 can include a register to store a value indicating a selected interface protocol.

The interface protocols that can be selected can define the signals provided through the interface 204. For example, a first interface protocol can fully define the signals provided 60 via the interface 204 and a second interface protocol can also fully define the signals provided via the interface 204. That is, each of the interface protocols can stand alone without relying on the other interface protocols. For example, a first interface protocol can define the signals provided through 65 each of the pins 221 of the interface 204 such that the decode block 224 does not rely on a different interface protocol when the first interface protocol is selected.

Each of the interface protocols may not be compliant with any of the other interface protocols. For instance, an interface protocol that defines commands used to configure the data processing unit **225** may not be compliant with a DDR5 interface protocol and the DDR 5 interface protocol may not be compliant with the interface protocol that defines commands used to configure the data processing unit **225**.

Defining different interface protocols can be different than repurposing a pin utilizing a single interface protocol. For example, an interface protocol can provide for pins that are “open.” An open pin describes a pin that can be used to provide signals that are not defined by the interface protocol. However, providing a signal such as a command through an open pin does not make the interface protocol noncompliant with itself when an address is provided through the open pin. The interface protocol continues to be compliant with itself when different types of signals are provided through an open pin because the pin is open. However, redefining any or each of the non-open pins can result in different interface protocols being noncompliant with each other.

As used herein, compliance describes the ability to decode signals received through each of the pins utilizing an interface protocol to provide the desired functionality. Compliance can also include encoding signals utilizing the interface protocol without degrading data encoded through the signals. For example, if a host provides a signal representing a read command through a particular pin to the memory device **203** using a first interface protocol, and the memory device decodes the signal as a write command utilizing a second interface protocol, then the first interface protocol is noncompliant with the second interface protocol. Decoding a single signal as anything other than what it was encoded to be can result in noncompliance between the interface protocol used to encode the signal and the interface protocol used to decode the signal with the exception of signals provided via an open pin.

An interface protocol can be used to encode or decode a signal. For example, a host can encode a signal utilizing a same interface protocol that is used by the memory device **203** to decode the signal.

FIG. **3** is a block diagram of a decode block **324** including a plurality of decoders in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. The decode block **324** can include a multiplexer (MUX) **332** and decoders **334-1**, . . . , **334-N**, referred to collectively as decoders **334**. The decode block **324** can also include a mode register **336**.

The decode block **324** can receive command lines **322-1** and address lines **322-2**. Although the command lines **322-1** and the address lines **322-2** are each shown as a single line, the command lines **322-1** and/or the address lines **322-2** can represent one or more lines that directly or indirectly couple the pins of a physical interface of a memory device to the decode block **324**.

In various instances, an interface protocol can be implemented using one of the decoders **334**. Accordingly, multiple interface protocols can be implemented using the decoders **334**. Each of the decoders **334** can decode command lines **322-1** and address lines **322-2**. Each of the decoders **334** can activate one or more portions of the memory device utilizing lines **326-1**, **326-2**, **326-3**, **326-4**, and/or **326-5**, referred to collectively as lines **326**. Although each of the lines **326** is shown as a single line, each of the lines can be implemented using one or more lines.

The decoder **334-1** can be coupled to a row decode via line **326-1** and a column decode via line **326-2** but may not be coupled to a data processing unit (e.g., data processing unit **225** of FIG. **2**) because an interface protocol imple-

mented using the decoder **334-1** may not be configured to receive signals for the data processing unit and may not be configured to provide signals to the data processing unit. Accordingly, the decoder **334-1** may not be coupled to the data processing unit because the interface protocol may not be configured to include an interface for the data processing unit.

The decoder **334-N** can be coupled to the row decode via line **326-3**, the column decode via line **326-4**, and the data processing unit through line **326-5**. The decoder **334-N** may be coupled to the data processing unit because an interface protocol implemented using the decoder **334-N** can be configured to receive signals for the data processing unit and can be configured to provide signals to the data processing unit. Accordingly, the decoder **334-N** can provide an interface for the data processing unit to provide access to the data processing unit, wherein the access is provided to devices external to a memory device hosting the decode block **324**.

The lines **322-1** and **322-2** are coupled to each of the decoders **334**. In various examples, the decode block **324** can couple the lines **322-1** and **322-2** to one of the decoders **334** at a time. The decode block **324** can couple the lines **322-1** and **322-2** to the decoders **334** based on the input of a mode register **336**. The mode register **336** can be used to select an interface protocol by providing the signals provided through the lines **322-1** and **322-2** to the decoders **334**. For example, if the mode register **336** is set, a first interface protocol can be selected by providing the signals provided through the lines **322-1** and **322-2** to the decoder **334-1**. If the mode register **336** is not set, a different interface protocol can be selected by providing the signals provided through the lines **322-1** and **322-2** to a different decoder such as decoder **324-N**.

Although a single mode register **336** is shown, multiple mode registers can be implemented in the decode block **324**. For example, a quantity of mode registers equal to the quantity of decoders **334** can be implemented or a quantity of mode registers less than the quantity of decoders **334** can be implemented where the quantity of mode registers are capable of storing a value corresponding to each of the decoders **334**.

As used herein, a mode register **336** can include registers that can be accessed externally to a memory device that hosts the decode block **324**. The mode register **336** can be set or reset utilizing commands provided through pins that are defined as being open according to an interface protocol. For example, an interface protocol can define a pin as open such that commands not defined by the interface protocol can be provided through said open pin. Read or write commands provided to the decode block **324** can be used to set or reset a mode register **336**. Setting the mode register **336** can activate, for example, a decoder **334-1** while deactivating the mode register **336** can activate a decoder **334-N**. Accordingly, the mode register **336** can be used to select a decoder, which in turn selects an interface protocol used to decode signals provided through lines **322-1** and **322-2**.

If the mode register **336** selects the decoder **334-1** then the signals provided through the lines **322-1** and **322-2** are provided to the decoder **334-1** and not to any other decoders, such as the decoder **334-N**. If the mode register **336** selects the decoder **334-N** then the signals provided through the lines **322-1** and **322-2** are provided to the decoder **334-N** and not to any other decoders, such as the decoder **334-1**, for example.

The decoder **334-N** implements an interface protocol that defines signals to control the data processing unit. Other decoders can be coupled to more or fewer components of the

memory device based on the interface protocols than the decoders implement. For example, if the interface protocol defines signals provided to/from an apparatus of the memory device then the corresponding decoder can be coupled to said apparatus of the memory device.

The decode block **324** can be implemented as part of the control circuitry of a memory device. The decode block **324** can also be implemented externally to the control circuitry but internally to the memory device.

As used herein, utilizing or implementing an interface protocol includes utilizing or implementing a decoder such as decoders **334**. For example, a first interface protocol can be utilized to decode signals received at the decode block **324** by utilizing the decoder **334-1** to decode said signals.

In various examples, a host providing commands to a memory device may select the interface protocols implemented in the memory device if the host is configured to provide commands defined by said interface protocols. In some examples, a host may select a portion of the interface protocols without implementing all of the interface protocols implemented by a memory device. The host can be configured to utilize different interface protocols through the software and/or firmware that comprises the host.

FIG. 4 illustrates an example flow diagram of a method for performing operations in memory in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. At **460**, a plurality of pins of a memory device can be operated in accordance with a first interface protocol in a first mode. Operating the plurality of pins in accordance with a first mode can include decoding a first command received from a host via the plurality of pins according to the first interface protocol. Operating the plurality of pins in accordance with the first mode can further include interpreting binary values of signaling via the plurality of pins according to the first interface protocol.

At **462**, a plurality of pins of the memory device can be operated in accordance with a second interface protocol in a second mode. Operating the plurality of pins of the memory device in the second mode can include decoding a second command received from a host via the plurality of pins according to the second interface protocol. Operating the plurality of pins of the memory device in the second mode can further include interpreting binary values of signaling received via the plurality of pins of the interface according to the second interface protocol.

Decoding the second command can comprise decoding a command to perform a logical operation on data stored in the memory device. The second command may not be compliant to the first interface protocol. Utilizing the first interface protocol, the second command may be decoded as operations other than the logical operation defined under the second interface protocol.

The method can further include configuring the memory device to change from the first mode to the second in response to receiving a command to change the operating mode from a host. For example, the command can be implemented by the memory device to set a mode register to reflect a second mode such that the plurality of pins of the memory device operate in the second mode. Operating the plurality of pins of the memory device can also include transmitting signaling that indicates an acknowledgment to the host in response to receiving the command to change the operating mode.

Operating the plurality of pins of the memory device in accordance with the second interface protocol can further comprise receiving and executing commands that do not comply with the first interface protocol. Operating the

plurality of pins of memory device in accordance with the first interface protocol can also comprise receiving and executing commands that do not comply with the second interface protocol.

5 A same pin of the plurality of pins under a first interface protocol or a second interface protocol can be configured to receive mode register write commands to select a first mode or a second mode. That is, a same pin under the first interface protocol or the second interface protocol can be configured to receive mode register write commands.

10 A first pin of the plurality of pins can also be configured under the first interface protocol to receive mode register write commands to select a second mode. A second pin of the plurality of pins can further be configured under the second interface protocol to receive the mode register write commands to select a first mode, wherein the first pin and the second pin are different pins.

15 In various examples, a system can include a mode register and control circuitry coupled to the mode register. The control circuitry can be configured to cause a command to set the mode register. The plurality of pins can be configured from a first interface protocol to a second interface protocol responsive to setting the mode register. Different commands received can be decoded utilizing the second interface protocol based on setting the mode registers. Previously to setting the mode register, the different commands received would have been decoded utilizing the first interface protocol.

20 The second interface protocol may not be compliant with the first interface protocol. The first interface protocol also may not be compliant with the second interface protocol. In some examples, a second interface protocol may be compliant with the first interface protocol even though the first interface protocol is noncompliant with the second interface protocol if the second interface protocol is a subset of the first interface protocol. For example, the second interface protocol can define a plurality of signals while the first interface protocol defines the plurality of signals and also defines an additional plurality of signals. The second interface protocol may be noncompliant with the first interface protocol if the second interface protocol includes commands not included in the first interface protocol.

25 In various examples, a memory apparatus can comprise an interface, a first decoder, a second decoder, and a mode register. The interface can be configured to receive signals from a host and can comprise a plurality of pins. The first decoder can be coupled to the interface and can be configured to interpret binary values of signaling received via the plurality of pins in accordance with a first interface protocol. A second decoder can also be coupled to the interface and can be configured to interpret binary values of signaling received via the plurality of pins in accordance with a second interface protocol. The mode register can also be coupled to the interface and can also be configured to receive a set command via the interface and cause subsequently received commands via the plurality of pins to be decoded by either the first decoder or the second decoder based on the set command.

30 The interface can include a multiplexor coupled to the first decoder, the second decoder, and the mode register. The mode register can be configured to cause the multiplexor to route signals to either the first decoder or the second decoder based on the set command.

35 The second decoder can be configured to redefine functionality of a plurality of pins of the interface in response to the set command dictating operation according to the second interface protocol. For example, the second decoder can

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redefine the signals provided through the pins such that the signals provided through the pins can be interpreted differently under second interface protocol as compared to a first interface protocol.

The first decoder and the second decoder can be coupled to a column decode and a row decode. The first decoder and the second decoder can be configured to provide signals to each of the column decode and the row decode responsive to being activated. However, the routing of signals from the pins of the memory device to the column decode and the row decode can be different depending on whether the signals are routed through the first decoder or the second decoder.

The first interface protocol can include commands not included in the second interface protocol. Signals provided through a particular pin can be decoded as a first command in the first interface protocol while any signals provided through a plurality of pins may not be decoded as the first command in the second interface protocol. The same can be true for commands included in the second interface protocol which may not be included in the first interface protocol.

FIG. 5 illustrates an example machine of a computer system 540 within which a set of instructions, for causing the machine to perform various methodologies discussed herein, can be executed. In various embodiments, the computer system 540 can correspond to a system (e.g., the system 100 of FIG. 1) that includes, is coupled to, or utilizes a memory sub-system (e.g., the memory device 103 of FIG. 1) or can be used to perform the operations of a controller (e.g., the controller circuitry 105 of FIG. 1). In alternative embodiments, the machine can be connected (e.g., networked) to other machines in a LAN, an intranet, an extranet, and/or the Internet. The machine can operate in the capacity of a server or a client machine in client-server network environment, as a peer machine in a peer-to-peer (or distributed) network environment, or as a server or a client machine in a cloud computing infrastructure or environment.

The machine can be a personal computer (PC), a tablet PC, a set-top box (STB), a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), a cellular telephone, a web appliance, a server, a network router, a switch or bridge, or any machine capable of executing a set of instructions (sequential or otherwise) that specify actions to be taken by that machine. Further, while a single machine is illustrated, the term “machine” shall also be taken to include any collection of machines that individually or jointly execute a set (or multiple sets) of instructions to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein.

The example computer system 540 includes a processing device 502, a main memory 504 (e.g., read-only memory (ROM), flash memory, dynamic random access memory (DRAM) such as synchronous DRAM (SDRAM) or Rambus DRAM (RDRAM), etc.), a static memory 506 (e.g., flash memory, static random access memory (SRAM), etc.), and a data storage system 518, which communicate with each other via a bus 530.

Processing device 502 represents one or more general-purpose processing devices such as a microprocessor, a central processing unit, or the like. More particularly, the processing device can be a complex instruction set computing (CISC) microprocessor, reduced instruction set computing (RISC) microprocessor, very long instruction word (VLIW) microprocessor, or a processor implementing other instruction sets, or processors implementing a combination of instruction sets. Processing device 502 can also be one or more special-purpose processing devices such as an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field program-

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mable gate array (FPGA), a digital signal processor (DSP), network processor, or the like. The processing device 502 is configured to execute instructions 526 for performing the operations and steps discussed herein. The computer system 540 can further include a network interface device 508 to communicate over the network 520.

The data storage system 518 can include a machine-readable storage medium 524 (also known as a computer-readable medium) on which is stored one or more sets of instructions 526 or software embodying any one or more of the methodologies or functions described herein. The instructions 526 can also reside, completely or at least partially, within the main memory 504 and/or within the processing device 502 during execution thereof by the computer system 540, the main memory 504 and the processing device 502 also constituting machine-readable storage media.

In one embodiment, the instructions 526 include instructions to implement functionality corresponding to the host 102 and/or the memory device 103 of FIG. 1. While the machine-readable storage medium 524 is shown in an example embodiment to be a single medium, the term “machine-readable storage medium” should be taken to include a single medium or multiple media that store the one or more sets of instructions. The term “machine-readable storage medium” shall also be taken to include any medium that is capable of storing or encoding a set of instructions for execution by the machine and that cause the machine to perform any one or more of the methodologies of the present disclosure. The term “machine-readable storage medium” shall accordingly be taken to include, but not be limited to, solid-state memories, optical media, and magnetic media.

As used herein, “a number of” something can refer to one or more of such things. For example, a number of memory devices can refer to one or more memory devices. A “plurality” of something intends two or more. Additionally, designators such as “N,” as used herein, particularly with respect to reference numerals in the drawings, indicates that a number of the particular feature so designated can be included with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

The figures herein follow a numbering convention in which the first digit or digits correspond to the drawing figure number and the remaining digits identify an element or component in the drawing. Similar elements or components between different figures may be identified by the use of similar digits. As will be appreciated, elements shown in the various embodiments herein can be added, exchanged, and/or eliminated so as to provide a number of additional embodiments of the present disclosure. In addition, the proportion and the relative scale of the elements provided in the figures are intended to illustrate various embodiments of the present disclosure and are not to be used in a limiting sense.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that an arrangement calculated to achieve the same results can be substituted for the specific embodiments shown. This disclosure is intended to cover adaptations or variations of various embodiments of the present disclosure. It is to be understood that the above description has been made in an illustrative fashion, and not a restrictive one. Combinations of the above embodiments, and other embodiments not specifically described herein will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. The scope of the various embodiments of the present disclosure includes other applications in which the above

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structures and methods are used. Therefore, the scope of various embodiments of the present disclosure should be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the full range of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

In the foregoing Detailed Description, various features are grouped together in a single embodiment for the purpose of streamlining the disclosure. This method of disclosure is not to be interpreted as reflecting an intention that the disclosed embodiments of the present disclosure have to use more features than are expressly recited in each claim. Rather, as the following claims reflect, inventive subject matter lies in less than all features of a single disclosed embodiment. Thus, the following claims are hereby incorporated into the Detailed Description, with each claim standing on its own as a separate embodiment.

What is claimed is:

1. A computing apparatus, comprising:
 - a memory device;
 - a processing resource coupled to the memory device and configured to:
 - provide a first command to the memory device wherein the first command is compliant with a first standardized interface protocol of the memory device;
 - provide a second command to the memory device to set a mode register of the memory device;
 - provide a third command to the memory device wherein the third command is not compliant with the first interface protocol of the memory device; and
 - provide a fourth command to the memory device to reset the mode register.
2. The computing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the third command is compliant with a second interface protocol.
3. The computing apparatus of claim 2, further comprising instructions stored in a tangible machine readable medium, wherein the instructions are executable by the processing resource to:
 - provide a first plurality of commands that are compliant with the first interface protocol; and
 - provide a second plurality of commands that are compliant with the second interface protocol.
4. The computing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the processing resource is further configured to:
 - provide a fifth command to the memory device to set the mode register of the memory device; and
 - provide a sixth command to the memory device wherein the sixth command is compliant with a second interface protocol, and the third command is compliant with a third interface protocol.
5. The computing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the processing resource is further configured to provide the third command to configure a different processing resource of the memory device.
6. The computing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the processing resource is further configured to provide the third command to configure a delivery of data from the memory device.
7. A memory apparatus, comprising:
 - an interface comprising a plurality of pins;
 - a mode register;
 - a first decoder coupled to the interface, wherein the first decoder is configured to interpret binary values of a first command received via the plurality of pins in accordance with a first interface protocol responsive to the mode register being set;
 - a second decoder coupled to the interface, wherein the second decoder is configured to interpret binary values

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of a third command received via the plurality of pins in accordance with a second interface protocol responsive to the mode register being reset; and control circuitry coupled to the first decoder, the second decoder, and the mode register, and configured to: receive a second command via the interface to set the mode register; and receive a fourth command to the memory device to reset the mode register.

8. The memory apparatus of claim 7, wherein the interface includes a multiplexor coupled to the first decoder, the second decoder, and the mode register; and wherein the mode register is configured to cause the multiplexor to route signals to either the first decoder or the second decoder based on the mode register being set.
9. The memory apparatus of claim 7, wherein the second decoder is configured to redefine functionality of the plurality of pins of the interface based on the mode register being reset.
10. The memory apparatus of claim 7, wherein the first decoder and the second decoder are coupled to a column decode and a row decode and are further configured to provide signals to each of the column decode and the row decode responsive to the mode register being set state or reset.
11. The memory apparatus of claim 7, wherein the first interface protocol includes commands not included in the second interface protocol.
12. The memory apparatus of claim 7, wherein the second interface protocol includes commands not included in the first interface protocol.
13. The memory apparatus of claim 7, wherein the mode register is further configured to cause subsequently received commands and addresses to be decoded by either the first decoder or the second decoder based on being set or reset.
14. A method, comprising:
 - decoding a first command received from a host via a plurality of pins according to a first interface protocol based on a mode register of a memory device reflecting a first mode;
 - interpreting binary values of the first command received via the plurality of pins according to the first interface protocol;
 - receive a second command to set the mode register to reflect the second mode;
 - decoding a third command received from the host via the plurality of pins according to the second interface protocol based on the mode register reflecting a second mode;
 - interpreting binary values of the third command received via the plurality of pins according to the second interface protocol; and
 - receiving a fourth command to reset the mode register to reflect the first mode.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein decoding the third command comprises decoding a command to perform a logical operation on data stored in the memory device.
16. The method of claim 14, further comprising changing from a standardized interface protocol to a non-standardized interface protocol in response to receiving the second command.
17. The method of claim 16, further comprising transmitting signaling that indicates an acknowledgment to the host in response to receiving the command to change the operating mode.

18. The method of claim 14, wherein decoding the third command comprises receiving and executing commands that do not comply with the first interface protocol.

19. The method of claim 14, further comprising configuring a same pin of the plurality of pins under the first interface protocol or the second interface protocol to receive mode register write commands to select the first mode or the second mode. 5

20. The method of claim 14, further comprising:
configuring a first pin of the plurality of pins under the first interface protocol to receive mode register write commands to select the second mode; and
configuring a second pin of the plurality of pins under the second interface protocol to receive the mode register write commands to select the first mode, wherein the first pin and the second pin are different pins. 10 15

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